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12. Chinghai jih-pao (Chinghai Daily), Hsi-ning, Chinghai. The Party paper in the province of Chinghai.

13. Sinkiang jih-pao (Sinkiang Daily), Urumchi (Tihua), Sinkiang. An old paper taken over by the Communist Party after their conquest of Urumchi (Tihua). Now it is the leading Party paper in Sinkiang with a daily circulation of 330,000 copies. It is in Chinese.

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14. Sinkiang Ch'ing-nien pao (Sinkiang Youth) Urumchi (Tihua), Sinkiang, organ paper of the Sinkiang New Democratic Youth League in Uighur.

15. T'ien Nan jih-pao (Southern Tien-Shan Daily), Kashgar, Sinkiang. A Party paper in the local area of southern Sinkiang.

16. Ili jih-pao, (Ili Daily) Ili, Sinkiang. First published on October 1, 1955, in Kazakh for the Ili Kazakh Autonomous Chou.

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Other papers, not presently identifiable must exist or have existed. In 1950, it was claimed that "except for Taiwan and Tibet, each of th 28 provinces of China has its own state-owned newspapers." (NCNA December 17, 1950). It might thus be assumed that there was also an official paper in Ninghsia.

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Yolbars Khan wrote in 1954: "according to Communist official reports there were at the end of 1953, sixteen different newspapers in Sinkiang printed from lead types. Among these, eight were in Uighur, four in Kazakh, two in Chinese, one in Mongolian, and one in Manchu. (Chung-hua nien-pao, February, 1954, p. 54). A later report states that "In Sinkiang, there are now (September 20, 1955) thirteen newspapers published in five different languages, Uighur, Chinese, Kazakh, Mongolian and Sibo. (Sibo is an extinct Tungusic language.) (Hsin-hua Yüeh-pao, November, 1955, p. 33).

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Besides these local papers, some of the leading nationwide papers are specially shipped into the Northwest by air mail. Starting from August 1, 1952, the Communist postal administration has arranged the air mail delivery to Sinkiang and other northwestern areas of Jen-min jih-pao (People's Daily), the Kung-jen jih-pao (Daily Worker), Kuang-ming jih-pao (Kuang-ming Daily), and the Chung-kuo Ch'ing-nien pao (China Youth), all published in Peking. The papers could in this way reach their destinations in two to nine days. Air mail charges for newspapers were 700 (3¢ U.S.) per copy in addition to the ordinary postage. (see China General, Public Information)

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The contents of these national and local papers are monotonously similar. Especially in the local papers, the very limited space averaging four pages a day is crowded with Party documents, editorials, reports, and articles, leaving very little room for news. Most of the material is supplied by the New China News Agency, which is the Communist Party outlet, guaranteeing successfully strict news control. (The denunciation of Stalin at the twentieth Congress of the Soviet Communist Party in February, 1956, was not mentioned in the review of this congress in the official

2: Teichman G-5 (1919) 1921 AF13 Northwest China AF13

665 the days of the great Li Hung-ch'ang, himself a native of that place. All these officials are, of course, more or less members of the Anhui military party, whose influence in the government of the country has been so great in recent years[1].

[797] [177] 205 The foreign community of Lanchou at the time of our visit consisted of the China Inland Mission, a Catholic priest, and the British Postmaster, who, like his colleague in Hsian Fu, and indeed the foreign postal officials throughout the country, is doing splendid work for the Chinese. The efficiency of the Chinese Postal Service, under a French Director-General in Peking working with a staff of French, British, and other nationals, is truly remarkable, when one takes into consideration the many difficulties there are to contend with. Especially has this been the case during the constant rebellions and civil wars of the past few years, in spite of which steady progress has been made. On the whole the warring factions, whether government troops, revolutionaries, rebels, or brigands, respect the C.P.O. in a remarkable manner, due apparently to their genuine admiration for the one really sound institution in the interior; and the postal couriers are often able to pass backwards and forwards through districts where no other Chinese dare venture. Occasionally, but not often considering the numbers carried, a mail is lost through the action of brigands.

1797 There are not a great many missionaries in Kansu compared to some of the other provinces, at the time we were there only about ten or a dozen stations altogether, and only one doctor. It would probably surprise many people not well acquainted with missionary work in China to find how few ordained clergymen there are amongst the ranks of the Protestant missionaries; I do not think we met any in Kansu. This puzzles the Catholics very much with their strict system of training. Of course there is no particular reason why a missionary should be a clergyman, though the uninitiated are apt to look upon him as such; except that ordained clergymen are usually well-read men of superior

[1] This influence has since steadily increased until in 1920 a group of rival Northern Generals challenged the Anhui military party (on the usual pretext of defending democratic principles) and overthrew them in a series of battles round Peking in the summer of that year.

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In Lanchow fu I again recovered my large baggage which was brought here for me by Mr. Mason, on the large, direct road from Lung tschü tschai. Here I also finally received mail from home, the first news since I had left the coast. I learned again of the progress in the Russo-Japanese War of which the mandarins in the cities along the way had only had vague reports. None of them had newspapers, of course, and except in Kweihwacheng I had not found a post office to mail letters anywhere along my entire route. Even the imperial post office in Lanchow fu was not opened until the summer of 1904, operated very irregularly and poorly the first few years, and was used very little and only by Europeans, missionaries and a few Chinese from the coast, who had been forced to come here on business.

T 122

I was deeply affected in Lanchow fu by the message of the death of my honored teacher, Ferdinand von Richthofen. Together with the announcement of his death I received a few letters from this greatest specialist of the physical conditions of East Asia. Shortly before his death he had given me further advice. Here, too, I received a reply from the imperial German embassy in Peking, in answer to my repeated, urgent request for new letters of safe conduct and recommendations to the Chinese officials. When in May, at the town of Hoa yin miao, I departed from the route indicated on my passport and could not obtain the customary police protection from the district mandarin, I had, as I already mentioned, informed the embassy anew of my travel plans and asked for recommendations. I was now in possession of this reply and on the basis of it was obliged to decide how much of my program I had to give up and what I had to change. The ministerial message ran as follows:

"Dear Dr. Tafel:

Your letter of May seventh from Hoa yin miao has been received. To my surprise you again request me to take the necessary steps with the Chinese officials to grant you permission to enter the territory occupied by Tibetan tribes. You may remember that when you were in Peking in the fall of 1903 it was made clear to you that the Chinese have good reason for refusing to issue passports to Tibet. The wai wu pu would also scarcely be inclined to address your request to the amban of Hsining fu. Furthermore I have, in the course of the past year, repeatedly warned you and Lieutenant Filchner not to travel in Tibetan territory, because of the uncertain conditions prevailing in Tibet and its neighboring countries.

"In view of the foregoing I do not understand why you now approach

floors of on an average 2,900-2,700 meters high. 000

Even toward the end of September it was very rainy in and around Tao tschou. The precipitation remained within modest amounts but the sky was usually overcast. This was probably the reason why the night temperatures were not yet low and, in spite of the 2,760 meter altitude, hovered between +2° and +6°, whereas at noon the air warmed up at various times to more than +10°. As a rule there was almost no wind on the ground. The rain clouds came from the southeast or the west. On September 16 in the early morning we had snow with a gentle east wind and a westerly drift of clouds and only on the nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first I noted thunderstorms in my meteorological diary. All three thunderstorms came from the west. September 24 when I said farewell to Tao tschou and its hospitable Americans, was a day of rain so that the animals slipped on the sticky loam earth and the pack animals were hardly able to make any progress. Mr. Ruhl accompanied me on the first two marches. So at first I had to say goodbye to Mrs. Ruhl, my extremely gracious and pretty hostess and her little baby. Even though the mission house in Tao tschou presented a very good and neat appearance - everywhere the guiding hand of the practical American woman was to be felt - nevertheless for a woman of our Western culture residence in the city must have been torture. Year in and year out one hears about nothing but war and pillage here, and the missionary work bears occasional fruit only among the Chinese and the widowed or lonely old Chinese women. Tangible success in mission work among Tibetans and Mongols is not to be thought of, of course, because of the omnipotence of the lamas. Besides, the European also battles the severe highland climate and the homesickness that comes from this seclusion from the world. In the summer of 1907 there was an imperial Chinese postoffice installed, but because of lack of other interests it was only obliged to forward missionaries' letters and every tenth day a messenger arrived who delivered mail that had been en route six weeks from Hsingan fu. As in Hsining fu, the population is frequently afflicted with diphtheria, scarlet fever and smallpox. Typhus and syphilis of course also reap large harvests and among the lung diseases of the region asthma plays an important role. A large percentage of the missionaries contracted smallpox. Mr. Simpson had acquired pock marks up there in carrying out his profession. A missionary who had just come up from the coast where he had been freshly vaccinated, died shortly before my arrival, of variola.

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871 technical and cadet institutions, all of which together represented tremendous progress on the road toward modernization. Whereas, for reasons of state, an effort was being made to modernize Chinese youth and make it conform to Western ideas, whereas outside the 70 west gate of Hsingan fu two permanent camps of two Chinese infantry regiments drilled in uniforms resembling those of the Japanese army, in leather boots with side-arms and modern repeater guns, the troops of the ruling Manchu group stood before their chief commander carrying the oldest kind of muzzle loader, the cannonaders brought medieval muzzle loader canons to the parade, which looked like playthings, and in the cavalry division which was scantily mounted, every other man, at least, carried a flag that covered him up completely and a quiver with a dozen bows. Besides, scarcely 1,000 men appeared for the parade. We are not surprised, therefore, that the Manchu who pursue such a short-sighted policy and equip their own people so poorly, should have meanwhile been overthrown from their privileged position and succumbed almost without a struggle. When in 1912 the news reached Europe that the entire banner garrison of Hsingan fu was overcome and massacred by the Chinese in one night, one could, strictly speaking, only marvel at the fact that this had not happened before; it only showed that the Manchu as such were not so very much hated by the Chinese people and that they were impediments only for a few ambitious young Chinese and officials. In the 260 years of their rule the Manchu had become too completely Chinese in their entire thinking and feeling. The small Manchu group - in 1912 it did not even number one and one-half million souls including women and children and the banner men - had forgotten its own language almost completely and had cultivated Chinese literature more than any national dynasty before it.

205 204 The greatest change in China has been brought about by the introduction of the postal system and, in connection with that, the Chinese press which became possible only through the postal system. Whereas in Lanchow fu a Chinese seldom took a letter to the post and there were no newspapers either in Tibet or in all of Kansu and wherever I had stayed during my journey, in Hsingan fu whole cart-loads of magazines and pamphlets arrived from Shanghai, Hankow and Tientsin. The people of the city pounced on new reading matter and all at once it had become a necessity for them. It was the post, the regular couriers introduced by the Europeans, who spread the new ideas and the changes throughout the country.